

THE AMERICAN JOBS AND MANUFACTURING PRESERVATION ACT

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise as an original cosponsor and strong supporter of Senator DORGAN's bill, the "American Jobs and Manufacturing Preservation Act."

Mr. President, many people in Washington talk about cutting corporate welfare. But my colleague from North Dakota has actually written legislation that will cut corporate welfare by \$1.5 billion over the next 5 years. I applaud his commitment to ending corporate welfare as we know it.

Over the years, big business and other special interests have lobbied hard for tax subsidies for specific industries. And, unfortunately, they have been successful on occasion. These wasteful special interest tax subsidies do not increase economic growth. To the contrary, wasteful special interest tax subsidies only add to our deficit, which puts a drag on our whole economy.

Like an old-fashioned pork sausage, it is amazing what is actually in our Internal Revenue Code. This bill repeals one of the most infamous examples of "corporate pork" in our tax laws today—the tax deferral on income of controlled foreign corporations.

Our tax laws allow U.S. firms to delay tax on income earned by their foreign subsidiaries until the profit is transferred to the United States. Many U.S. multinational corporations naturally drag their feet when transferring profits back to their corporate headquarters to take advantage of this special tax break. But the millions of small business owners—who make up over 95 percent of businesses in my home State of Vermont—do not have the luxury of paying their taxes later by parking profits in a foreign subsidiary.

The American Jobs and Manufacturing Preservation Act closes this tax loophole by taking aim at past abuses. It would end the tax deferral where U.S. multinationals produce abroad and then ship those same products back to the United States. As a result, the bill terminates the current tax incentive for corporations to ship jobs overseas.

The Progressive Policy Institute, a middle-of-the-road think tank, along with the liberal Center On Budget And Policy Priorities and the conservative Cato Institute, have all recommended that Congress repeal the tax deferral on income of controlled foreign corporations. Budget experts on the right, center, and left all agree that this tax deferral is a pork-barrel tax loophole just as wasteful as pork-barrel programs.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support the American Jobs and Manufacturing Preservation Act. •

CONGRATULATING DR. SAM WILLIAMS FOR WINNING THE 1995 MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Sam Williams, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Williams International, on his winning the 1995 Medal of Technology. This medal is given by the U.S. Department of Commerce in recognition of Dr. Williams' unequalled achievements as a gifted inventor, tenacious entrepreneur, risk-taker and engineering genius in making the United States of America No. 1 in small gas turbine engine technology and competitiveness, and for his leadership and vision in revitalizing the U.S. general aviation business, jet and trainer jet aircraft industry.

I can think of no one who deserves this recognition more than Dr. Williams. He pioneered the design and development of small gas turbine engines at a time when most companies were preoccupied with developing larger engines. He blazed a new trail by developing engines for small, lower cost aircraft, missiles, and unmanned vehicles such as the Tacit Rainbow and TSSAM.

And Dr. Williams did not stop there. He led the design and development of the FJ44 turbofan engine; an engine that makes possible a new class of lightweight business jet aircraft and new low-cost military and civil trainers.

Dr. Williams has contributed greatly to America's technological advancements, to our defense and to our provision of good jobs to our citizens. He has brought numerous high paying, long lasting jobs to the Detroit metropolitan area and his continued success promises continued advancement for America's technology and her workers. •

UNITED STATES POLICY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, this week President Clinton will be meeting in New York with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. We can recall that about this time last year, in Indonesia, President Clinton also met with Jiang Zemin; going into that meeting the President declared: "the United States, perhaps more than any other country in the world, consistently and regularly raises human rights issues." I expect that in the reports coming out of this latest meeting we will hear that President Clinton once again took issue with the Chinese leadership for the egregious abuse of human rights in China.

I only wish, Mr. President, that a result of these exchanges would be an improvement in China's human rights record. Unfortunately, there has been little change in Chinese behavior in this regard.

We can begin by reading the administration's own State Department Human Rights Report, which acknowl-

edges that in 1994 "widespread and well-documented" human rights abuses continued unabated and that in many respects the situation "has deteriorated." We can recall the highly publicized case of American human rights activist Harry Wu, imprisoned by the Chinese Government only months after the November 1994 Clinton-Jiang Zemin meeting. Wu, subsequently expelled by the Chinese Government, has worked for years to document and expose horrific practices such as the harvest of body parts from executed prisoners for use in transplants.

If Wu—a citizen of the world's only remaining superpower and a country whose riches, technological expertise and markets are needed by the Chinese Government—could be treated with such impunity, how can it be for the Chinese human rights proponent who is laboring in relative anonymity? In the past year Human Rights Watch/Asia reports that several activists have disappeared, others sent into internal exile, and still others detained while their houses were ransacked for the simple crime of speaking out in favor of political openness. Furthermore, two prominent dissidents who were released just prior to the 1994 decision on MFN, Wei Jiesheng and Chen Zemin, are back in custody; at least, we assume Wei Jiesheng is in custody—he has been missing since April of this year.

Mr. President, I believe that the lack of progress on human rights is attributed to the fact that U.S. actions have been inconsistent with the spoken principle. Rather than seek to impose a cost on China for its abuse, rewards are bestowed on the leadership. I refer, of course, of the renewal in June of most-favored-nation [MFN] status for China. The President's announcement continued what I believe to be an ill-considered abandonment of a policy linking MFN status—or other economic benefit—for China to an improvement of its human rights situation. The administration argued that U.S. business investment and overall improved economic ties would lead the Chinese in the right direction on human rights. In fact, the Chinese leadership appears to have taken the exact opposite lesson: that the United States puts corporate interests, market access, and profits before fundamental rights.

Mr. President, we have in MFN a weapon that the Chinese fear. Whenever it appears that its status is in question, they cancel high-level official contacts. They threaten to limit the access of American corporations lusting after a potentially huge market. Why are the Chinese so visceral in their reaction? The \$20 billion trade surplus China has with us, a surplus it uses to continue financing its economic development, might have something to do with it.

It is clear that the Chinese care deeply about this trade relationship and the benefits it brings to their economy. We have leverage, and we should use it to oppose egregious human rights abuses,

such as slave labor, torture, and disappearances of Chinese citizens.

President Clinton did this effectively earlier this year when, in response to flagrant Chinese piracy violations against United States companies, President Clinton threatened to slap \$1.1 billion worth of trade sanctions on China. Rather than face economic retaliation, the Chinese immediately promised to make statutory changes to address this problem. I am proud that the United States was willing to stand up for our software industry; it should do the same for human beings.

This is one of the reasons I introduced legislation in July to revoke MFN status from China because of its human rights record. We have had strong bipartisan support for linking MFN and human rights in the past. Taking that action will get Chinese attention in a concrete manner, in a way that words have not and cannot, and I renew my call to have such a resolution passed and supported by the administration.

Alternatively, I would welcome another strategy the administration could put forth for how human rights can be more effectively protected and promoted in China. Clearly, raising the issue has not been successful. This week's meeting is an opportunity to pursue this issue more aggressively, and I would urge the President to do so. ●

CHANGES TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION REVENUE ALLOCATIONS

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, upon the reporting of a reconciliation bill, section 205(b) of House Concurrent Resolution 67 requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to appropriately revise the budgetary allocations and aggregates to accommodate the revenue reductions in the reconciliation bill.

Pursuant to Sec. 205(b) of House Concurrent Resolution 67, the 1996 budget resolution, I hereby submit revisions to the first- and 5-year revenue aggregates contained in House Concurrent Resolution 67 for the purpose of consideration of S. 1357, the Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995.

The material follows:

	1996	1996-2000
Current revenue aggregates	\$1,042,500,000,000	\$5,691,500,000,000
Revised revenue aggregates	1,040,257,000,000	5,565,353,000,000

CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1995

The text of the bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes, as passed by the Senate on October 19, 1995, is as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 927) entitled "An Act to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as "Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1995".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short Title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Purposes.

Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT

Sec. 101. Statement of Policy.

Sec. 102. Authorization of support for democratic and human rights groups and international observers.

Sec. 103. Enforcement of the economic embargo of Cuba.

Sec. 104. Prohibition against indirect financing of Cuba.

Sec. 105. United States opposition to Cuban membership in international financial institutions.

Sec. 106. United States opposition to termination of the suspension of the Government of Cuba from participation in the Organization of American States.

Sec. 107. Assistance by the independent states of the former Soviet Union for the Government of Cuba.

Sec. 108. Television broadcasting to Cuba.

Sec. 109. Reports on commerce with, and assistance to, Cuba from other foreign countries.

Sec. 110. Importation safeguard against certain Cuban products.

Sec. 111. Reinstitution of family remittances and travel to Cuba.

Sec. 112. News bureaus in Cuba.

Sec. 113. Impact on lawful United States Government activities.

TITLE II—SUPPORT FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT CUBA

Sec. 201. Policy toward a transition government and a democratically elected government in Cuba.

Sec. 202. Assistance for the Cuban people.

Sec. 203. Implementation; reports to Congress.

Sec. 204. Termination of the economic embargo of Cuba.

Sec. 205. Requirements for a transition government.

Sec. 206. Factors for determining a democratically elected government.

Sec. 207. Settlement of outstanding United States claims to confiscated property in Cuba.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The economy of Cuba has experienced a decline of approximately 60 percent in the last 5 years as a result of—

(A) the reduction in subsidies from the former Soviet Union;

(B) 36 years of Communist tyranny and economic mismanagement by the Castro government;

(C) the precipitous decline in trade between Cuba and the countries of the former Soviet bloc; and

(D) the policy of the Russian Government and the countries of the former Soviet bloc to conduct economic relations with Cuba predominantly on commercial terms.

(2) At the same time, the welfare and health of the Cuban people have substantially deteriorated as a result of Cuba's economic decline and the refusal of the Castro regime to permit free and fair democratic elections in Cuba or to adopt any economic or political reforms that would lead to democracy, a market economy, or an economic recovery.

(3) The repression of the Cuban people, including a ban on free and fair democratic elections and the continuing violation of fundamental human rights, has isolated the Cuban regime as the only nondemocratic government in the Western Hemisphere.

(4) As long as no such economic or political reforms are adopted by the Cuban Government, the economic condition of the country and the welfare of the Cuban people will not improve in any significant way.

(5) Fidel Castro has defined democratic pluralism as "pluralistic garbage" and has made clear that he has no intention of permitting free and fair democratic elections in Cuba or otherwise tolerating the democratization of Cuban society.

(6) The Castro government, in an attempt to retain absolute political power, continues to utilize, as it has from its inception, torture in various forms (including psychiatric abuse), execution, exile, confiscation, political imprisonment, and other forms of terror and repression as most recently demonstrated by the massacre of more than 40 Cuban men, women, and children attempting to flee Cuba.

(7) The Castro government holds hostage in Cuba innocent Cubans whose relatives have escaped the country.

(8) The Castro government has threatened international peace and security by engaging in acts of armed subversion and terrorism, such as the training and supplying of groups dedicated to international violence.

(9) Over the past 36 years, the Cuban Government has posed a national security threat to the United States.

(10) The completion and any operation of a nuclear-powered facility in Cuba, for energy generation or otherwise, poses an unacceptable threat to the national security of the United States.

(11) The unleashing on United States shores of thousands of Cuban refugees fleeing Cuban oppression will be considered an act of aggression.

(12) The Government of Cuba engages in illegal international narcotics trade and harbors fugitives from justice in the United States.

(13) The totalitarian nature of the Castro regime has deprived the Cuban people of any peaceful means to improve their condition and has led thousands of Cuban citizens to risk or lose their lives in dangerous attempts to escape from Cuba to freedom.

(14) Attempts to escape from Cuba and courageous acts of defiance of the Castro regime by Cuban pro-democracy and human rights groups have ensured the international community's continued awareness of, and concern for, the plight of Cuba.

(15) The Cuban people deserve to be assisted in a decisive manner in order to end the tyranny that has oppressed them for 36 years.

(16) Radio Marti and Television Marti have been effective vehicles for providing the people of Cuba with news and information and have helped to bolster the morale of the Cubans living under tyranny.

(17) The consistent policy of the United States towards Cuba since the beginning of the Castro regime, carried out by both Democratic and Republican administrations, has sought to keep faith with the people of Cuba, and has been effective in isolating the totalitarian Castro regime.